IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

I, ADRIAN PAUL BROWN, M.A., M.C.I.L., M.I.T.I., declare

1. That I am a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, residing at 5 Gilbert Road, London, SE11 4NZ.

2. That I am well acquainted with the French and English languages.

3. That the attached is a true translation into the English language of the certified copy of European Patent Application No. 03293084.4 filed on 10th December 2003.

4. That all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements are made with the knowledge that wilful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such wilful false statements may jeopardise the validity of the patent application in the United States of America or any patent issuing thereon.

DECLARED THIS 5th DAY OF APRIL 2006

A. P. Brown

A P BROWN

European
Patent Office

Certificate

The attached documents
are exact copies of the
European patent application
described on the following
page, as originally filed.

Patent application No.

03293084.4

For the President of the
European Patent Office

[signature]

R C van Dijk

European
Patent Office

Application no.: 03293084.4 Date of filing: 10.12.03

Applicant(s):

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Title of the invention:
(If no title is shown please refer to the description.)

New process for the synthesis of perindopril and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

Priority(ies) claimed
State/Date/File no.:

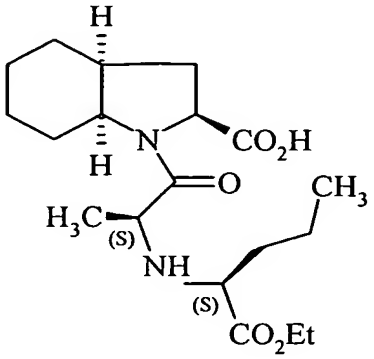
International Patent classification:

C07D209/00

Contracting states designated at date of filing:

AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL
PT RO SE SI SK TR LI

The present invention relates to a process for the synthesis of perindopril of formula (I) :



(I)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Perindopril and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and more especially its tert-butylamine salt, have valuable pharmacological properties.

Their principal property is that of inhibiting angiotensin I converting enzyme (or kininase II), which allows, on the one hand, prevention of the conversion of the decapeptide angiotensin I to the octapeptide angiotensin II (a vasoconstrictor) and, on the other hand, prevention of the degradation of bradykinin (a vasodilator) to an inactive peptide.

Those two actions contribute to the beneficial effects of perindopril in cardiovascular diseases, more especially in arterial hypertension and heart failure.

Perindopril, its preparation and its use in therapeutics have been described in European patent specification EP 0 049 658.

In view of the pharmaceutical value of this compound, it has been important to be able to obtain it by an effective synthesis process, readily transposable to an industrial scale, that leads to perindopril in a good yield and, especially, with excellent purity.

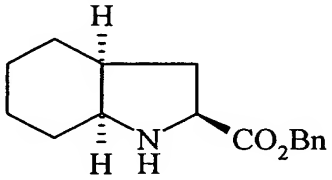
Patent specification EP 0 308 341 describes the industrial synthesis of perindopril by the coupling of (2*S*,3a*S*,7a*S*)-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid benzyl ester with N-[(*S*)-1-carboxybutyl]-(*S*)-alanine ethyl ester in the presence of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide,

followed by deprotection of the carboxylic group of the heterocycle by catalytic hydrogenation.

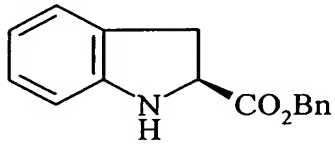
That process has disadvantages related to use of the dicyclohexylcarbodiimide.

The Applicant has developed a process for the synthesis of perindopril that uses other coupling agents.

More specifically, the present invention relates to a process for the synthesis of perindopril, which process is characterised in that the benzyl ester of formula (IIa) or (IIb) :



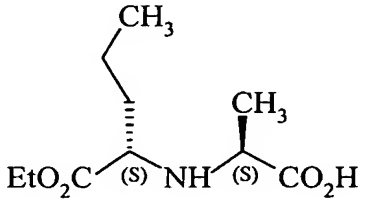
(IIa)



(IIb)

or an addition salt of the ester of formula (IIa) or (IIb) with a mineral acid or organic acid is reacted

with the compound of formula (III) :



(III)

in the presence of a coupling agent selected from the following reagents and pairs of reagents :

(1,3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride,

(1,3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride / 1-hydroxybenzotriazole,

(1,3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride / 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole,

(1,3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride / N-hydroxysuccinimide,

(1,3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride / 3-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazine,
(1,3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride / N-hydroxyphthalimide,
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide / 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole,
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide / N-hydroxysuccinimide,
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide / 3-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazine,
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide / N-hydroxyphthalimide,
O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate,
O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate,
O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate,
benzotriazol-1-yl-oxytripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate,
benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate,
O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-bis(tetramethylene)uronium hexafluorophosphate,
O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-bis(pentamethylene)uronium hexafluorophosphate,
chloro-tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate,
chloro-1,1,3,3-bis(tetramethylene)formamidinium hexafluorophosphate,
chloro-1,1,3,3-bis(pentamethylene)formamidinium hexafluorophosphate,
N-ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline,
O-[(ethoxycarbonyl)-cyanomethyleneamino]-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate,
O-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate,
O-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate / 1-hydroxybenzotriazole,
O-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate / N-methylmorpholine,
O-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate / collidine,
O-(1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-pyridyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate,
O-(1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-pyridyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate / 1-hydroxybenzotriazole,
O-(1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-pyridyl)-1,1,3,3-bis(tetramethylene)uronium hexafluorophosphate,

O-(1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-pyridyl)-1,1,3,3-bis(tetramethylene)uronium hexafluorophosphate / 1-hydroxy-benzotriazole,
O-(N-succinimidyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate,
O-(N-succinimidyl)-1,1,3,3-bis(tetramethylene)uronium tetrafluoroborate,
O-(N-succinimidyl)-1,1,3,3-bis(tetramethylene)uronium tetrafluoroborate / 1-hydroxy-benzotriazole,
O-(5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboximido)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate,
propanephosphonic anhydride,
N-hydroxy-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid imide,
and N-hydroxy-1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-pyridine,

optionally in the presence of a base,
to yield, after catalytic hydrogenation in the presence of palladium, perindopril of formula (I), which is converted, if desired, into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt such as the tert-butylamine salt.

When the compound of formula (IIa) is used as starting material, the catalytic hydrogenation is preferably carried out under a hydrogen pressure of less than 10 bars.

When the compound of formula (IIb) is used as starting material, the catalytic hydrogenation is preferably carried out under a hydrogen pressure of from 10 to 35 bars.

The example hereinbelow illustrates the invention.

Example 1 : Benzyl (2S,3aS,7aS)-1-{(2S)-2-[(1S)-1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-butylamino]-propionyl}-octahydro-1H-indole-2-carboxylate :

200 g of (2*S*,3a*S*,7a*S*)-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid benzyl ester para-toluenesulphonate, 65 ml of triethylamine and 1 litre of ethyl acetate are introduced into a stirred reactor, followed, after stirring for 10 minutes at ambient temperature, by 100 g of N-[(*S*)-ethoxycarbonyl-1-butyl]-(*S*)-alanine and 175 g of O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-bis(tetra-

methylene)uronium hexafluorophosphate. The heterogeneous mixture is then heated at 30°C for 3 hours whilst stirring well and is then cooled to 0°C and filtered.
The filtrate is then washed and subsequently evaporated to dryness to yield the expected product.

Example 2 : (2S,3aS,7aS)-1-{(2S)-2-[(1S)-1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-butylamino]-propionyl}-octahydro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid :

The residue obtained in the previous step (200 g) is dissolved in 200 ml of methylcyclohexane and transferred to a hydrogenator; 26 g of 5 % palladium-on-carbon suspended in 80 ml of methylcyclohexane are then added, followed by 640 ml of water.
The mixture is then hydrogenated under a pressure of 0.5 bar at a temperature of from 15 to 30°C, until the theoretical amount of hydrogen has been absorbed.
After filtering off the catalyst, the aqueous phase of the filtrate is washed with methylcyclohexane and then lyophilised to yield the expected product in a yield of 94 %.

Example 3 : (2S,3aS,7aS)-1-{(2S)-2-[(1S)-1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-butylamino]-propionyl}-octahydro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid tert-butylamine salt :

The lyophilisate obtained in the previous step (200 g) is dissolved in 2.8 litres of ethyl acetate, and then 44 g of tert-butylamine and 400 ml of ethyl acetate are added.
The suspension obtained is then refluxed until dissolution is complete; then the solution obtained is filtered whilst hot and cooled to a temperature of 15-20°C, with stirring.
The precipitate obtained is then filtered off, made into a paste again using ethyl acetate, dried and then ground to yield the expected product in a yield of 95 %.